## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

## Ministerial and Church Movements.

Church Architecture--The Mind and Soul.

PROGRAMME OF SERVICES TO-DAY.

or, Armitage will preach this morning and evening in the Fifth avenue Baptist church. in Fifty-third street Baptist church the Rev. W.

H. Pendleton will preach this morning and evening and administer baptism after the evening service. The subject to be discussed in Grace Baptist church this morning by Rev. Robert Cameron is The Second Coming of Christ." Mr. Cameron

preaches in the evening also.

Dr. Fuiton, in Hanson place Baptist church, Brooklyn, will speak this morning about "The Trial That Is and That Is To Be" and this evening

on "The Atheistic Tendency."

Mr. Henry Varley, of London, will preach in Barnum's Hippodrome this afternoon at three and this evening at half-past seven c'clock. He will address the Sunday school teachers to-morrow evening in the Broadway Tabernacle.

"Mormonism and the Condition of Utah" will be presented by the Rev. C. P. Lytord, of Provo City, Utah, this morning in the Central Methodist Episcopal church, and this evening in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. H. P. Fairfield will speak for the Spiritual.

ists, in Harvard Rooms, this morning and even-Giles B. Stebbins, of Detroit, Mich., will lecture

Gospei" before the Spiritualists, at No. 57 West Thirty-third street, to-day, In All Saints' Protestant Episcopal church the Rev. W. B. Dunnell will preach this morning and

on "The Kingdom of Heaven" and "The Primal

evening at the usual hours. "The Religion Demanded by the Times" will be Indicated this morning by the Rev. W. H. Thomas, and "The Strength and Weakness of Young Men" this evening, in the Beekman Hill Methodist Epis-

Dr. J. S. Inskip will preach this morning in the Free Tabernacie Methodist Episcopal church, and this evening the City Church Extension and Missionary Society will be addressed there by Sishop Andrews, Mr. Inskip and others.

The Rev. W. P. Abbott will preach this evening in Washington square Methodist Episcopal church, and will administer the communion this morning at the regular hours of service.

In the Berean Baptist church the Rev. P. L. Davies will preach this morning and evening at the usual hours. The Rev. David Mitchell will preach in the

Canal street Presbyterian church this morning and afternoon. Dr. Deems is to preach in the Church of the

Strangers this morning and evening at the usual The Rev. J. M. Pullman will deliver an anniver-

sary sermon this morning in the Church of Our Saviour, and this evening will continue his familfar talks with young people on what they should In the Calvary Baptist church this morning and

evening the Rev. R. S. McArthur will speak about the "Precious Blood" and about "Paul at Thes The Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk will preach in the

Church of the Disciples of Christ this morning and services at the usual hours to-day in the Eigh-

The fifth of the series of sermons in vindication of the Christian's God, Bible and experience against the assumptions and deductions of modern sceptics and scientists will be delivered this evening in DeKalp avenue Methodist Episcopal

church, Brooklyn, by Rev. S. H. Platt, M. A. Mrs. Annie R. Diehl will read to and others will address the Morning Star Sunday school this after-

The Rev. Mr. Guischard will preach this morning and evening in Plymouth Baptist church.

The Rev. H. W. Knapp will preach at the usual hours to-day in the Laight street Baptist Mission

Professor H. A. Buttz, of Drew Seminary, will

preach in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church The Rev. W. P. Corbit will preach this morning and evening in the Seventh street Methodist Epis-

copal church In the New York Presbyterian church the Rev. W. W. Page will preach this morning and even-

The Rev. J. W. Barnhart will preach in Porsyth street Methodist Episcopal church this morning and evening at the usual bours.

In St. Ignatius! Protestant Episcopal church the Rev. Dr. Ewer will officiate at all the services The Rev. C. C. Tiffany will officiate and preach

at the usual hours to-day in the Protestant Epis copal Church of the Atonement. "Humanity in the depths crying unto God" is

the subject selected by Rev. W. R. Alger for his meditation in the Church of the Messiah to-day. In the Russian Greek chapel this morning the Rev. Nicholas Bjerring will preach in English on "Taking up the Cross and following Christ."

"Cloudy Providences" and "Pentecosts" will be discussed to-day by Rev. Dr. Porteous in Eim place church, Brooklyn.

The Rev. W. T. Egbert will preach this morning and the Rev. Dr. Seymour this evening in the Wain wright Memorial Protestant Episcopal church. Elder Lutz will talk about "Free Love; or, The Courtships and Marriages of the Present Day,"

"The Church Represented and Misrepresented" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered this evening in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church

by Rev. J. P. McClancy. In the Church of the Resurrection Rev. Dr. Flagg will preach at the usual hours this morning and

evening.

In the First Reformed Episcopal church the Rev. W. H. Reid, of Brooklyn, will preach in the morn-

ing and the Rev. W. T. Sabine in the evening. Tae Rev. E. G. Holland will preach for the Fifth Universalist church in Pilmpton Hall this morning. The Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach this morning in the Anthon Memorial Protestant

Episcopal church, and Dr. Rylance, of St. Mark's church, in the evening.

The Rev. George H. Hepworth will this morning give the Church of the Disciples "The reasons

why every one should join the church." Dr. John Dowling will preach in the evening.

Himself from a pinnacle of the temple this evening in the Third Universalist church

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE AND SOUL SAVING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Apropos of your report of the essay read last Monday in the Church of the Incarnation before the conference of Episcopal clergymen on "Church Architecture," and the subsequent discussion of its "faults and needs," allow me to suggest that there are other subjects of so much importance I think it would be well to call the attention of the would be more eminently conducive to the saving of souls. Take, for instance, the Ten Commandments. Every Sunday morning we hear them read in church, and yet as regularly as sunday comes they are wilfully disobeyed by a very large number of both the clergy and laity. Christ taught, "He that offendeth in one of these commandments offendeth in all." words:- \* \* \* Thou shalt do no manner of work. Thou, thy man servant, thy maid servant, thy And yet do we not know that while we are listening to these words being read to us, by far the largest part of the congregation have their poor, weary cooks at home in the kitchen, stewing and roasting over a bot fire, getting ready for their employer's enjoyment the biggest dinner of the week? Now, I ask in all sincerity, is this hypocrisy or is it not? What does Carist care for "chured architecture" in comparison to the soul of the poor overgover a court. Whe should we only the or is it not? What does Christ care for "church architecture" in comparison to the soul of the poor, over worked cook? Why should we obey the command, "Thou shalt not commit adultery," and not obey the others? One is certainly as much in force as another. Again, you may see standing outside of many of our lashionable churches, while these commandments are being read, the gorgeous equipages of those, who are inside the warm and comfortable building endeavoring to save their own souls, without the slightest regard for the souls of their coachman. I have spoken to some of these rich Caristians on this subject, and they all give the same reply, viz.:—
"Oh, they go to early mass," never imaginsubject, and they all give the same reply, viz.:
"Oh, they go to early mass," never imagining, in their innocence, that coachmen like to take a rest Sunday morning as much as the employers do. Sunday, for some coachmen, is the hardest day of the week. Now, I propose a subject for discussion in the next Conference of the Episcopal clergy, "The Ten Commandments, or a little more common sense in religion." And, turther, I oropose to interview the servants of some of these rich communicants and find out the amount of sincerity they possess when they pray "Lord have merey upon us and incline our hearts to keep this law."

HYPOCRITE HATER.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:in answer to the inquiries of a recent correspondent of your paper, "Seeker of Light," touching the nature and relations of mind and soul, permit me to say, first, that the soul, according to its general usage in modern times, is a kind of ethereal essence, a liquid fluid, a gas or an aura that fills the body of a man something in the same style as alcohol fills a glass bottle, and when the body of the man dies the soul spills out and departs according to the various lashions prescribed by the various religious sects. According to some it ascends immediately to the bliss of the spheres or descends to Miltonian hell or purgatorial pains, According to others it frequents the former scenes of its captivity within the tenement of clay, and occasionally, with suntry raps and taps, seeks to make known its presence and desires to its old acquainances through the mediation of a third party for a consideration. The ancient usage of the word is very different indeed. The Hebrew equivalent of the word "soul," as used by Moses and all the prophets, refers to material animal organisms, to man and to peast alike. It is first mentioned in the Bible, in connection with fish (Genesis L, 20, marginal reading), and though often used in connection with man it is also applied to sheep and oxen. It is never used as expressing the idea of a conscious etner, independent of the body, that escapes at death, but always conveys the idea of a corruptuble and dying thing, as it is written, "the soul that shoneth, it shall die" (Ezekiel, xviii., 4), "The spirits should fail before me and the souls that I have made" (Isaiah, Ivii., 16), "that same soul shall be destroyed from among flis people" (Leviticus, xxiii., 30), "He utterly destroyed them and all the souls that were therein," (Josaua, x., 28), and other innumerable passages that may be consulted by the use of any ordinary concorrance to the Scriptures. nection with man it is also applied to sheep and

Services at the usual hours to-day in the Eighteenth street Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. M.

S. Terry, pastor.

"Christ Crucified" will be presented this morning in the Calvary chapel (French Protestant Church) by Rev. E. Borely.

In the Sixth avenue Reformed church the Rev. M.

B. Merritt will preach this morning and evening.

In St. John's Methodist Episcopal church this morning and evening the Rev. James M. King will preach as usual.

Bishop andrews and Dr. Dashiell will preach at the usual hours to-day in dedication of the new Methodist Episcopal church in East Sixty-first street.

"The Sublimity of Christian Labor" and "Solomor's Search for Happiness" will be considered to-day in the Tabernacie Baptist church by the Rev. James B. Hawthorne.

The fifth of the series of sermons in vindication own. The eye sees, the ear hears, the limb moves, the brain thinks. The first mentioned attribute we call sight, the second hearing, the third motion, the loarta thought or mind. Destroy the eye, the sight is perished; the ear, and the hearing is gone; no limb, no motion, and no brain, no mind. In like manner as the particular organ is deranged so its action is detective. Diseased eye, defective sight: diseased ear, dull hearing; diseased limb, lameness; diseased brain, defective mental action, which well known facts prove beyond the possibility of a doubt, that as the powers of sight, nearing and motion are dependent entirely upon the which well known facts prove beyond the possiing and motion are dependent entirely upon the
organs that produce them, in like manner mind,
although the highest gift of our Maker, the
wondrous gift that exaits man above his leilow,
and above the brutes of less capacity, is yet dependent, like the other functions, upon its organ,
is mind an element of the soul; Mind eritainly is
an attribute of the soul; for we all possess minds
of some calibre or other, and if we possess mind
of some calibre or other, and if we possess mind
then our souls must, for we are limitical with ourseives. As to the word "element," I object to its
being used to define the relationship of soul and
mind; yet I would say that the latter is rather
essential to the former. That is to say we cond
not very well get along without our minds. Is the
soul responsible for the conception of the mind;
Every soul is held responsible by the laws of every
land for his or her own words and actions, which
words and actions are merely the expression of
his or her mind, and in the the Divine economy
there is no exception; for it is written, "God shall
bring every work into judgment, and every secret
thing, whether it be good or evil" (Ecc., 12, 14).

MINISTERIAL AND CHURCH MOVE.

## MINISTERIAL AND CHURCH MOVE-MENTS.

PRESBYTERIAN. The Rev. A. B. King has resigned his pustorate

at Charlotte, N. Y., to take effect April 1. The Presbyterian church at Middleport, N. Y. after an organized existence of forty-two years and a feeble, flickering life for the past four years, has expired and its church property has been, causes are assigned for the society's deceasenamely, no pastor for four years and the scepti-

cal tone of public sentiment.

The Presbyterian cource in East Orange, N. J. received ten into the church last Sappath on pro-

fession of laith.

The Rev. J. P. Viele has restoned at Middle Granville, N. Y., and Rev. A. E. Swift at Warrensburg, N. Y. Dr. John Thomson has resigned the pastorate of the Scotch Presbyterian church, this

Dr. Taimage denies the rumors that he is going becope, and sods that when he has attended to is labernacie, the Lay College and The Christian it Work and prepared three books in line months e has not much time left for transatiantic expe-

be has not much time left for transatiantic expeditions.

Bisnop Wood, of Paliadelphia, has gone to Florida for his health's sake, and has appointed the Very Rev. Charles J. H. Carter, Vicar General, administrator of the diocese during his absence.

The Most Rev. Archoishop McCloskey administrator of the diocese during his absence.

The mission opened in St. Francis Kavier, West Sixteenth street, New York, on Thursday, 4th hast.

The mission opened in St. Perser and Paul's church, Brooklyn, hast Sunday, by the Dominican Fathers, will be continued this week aso.

The Obristmas collections for the Catholic Orphan Asylums in this diocese, how all handed in, are reported by the treasurer at fill, for St. Agrand high mass will be celebrated on St. Joseph's Day, the patron Saint of St. Joseph's Catholic church, Tremont, N. Y., in that church, in the morning of March 19, and in the evening there will be other services.

Father Bourgois last week conducted a retreast

\$tances correspond with the statement of Mrs. The latest case of restrution through the confessional occurred in Hoboken. The father of General Hatheld had a watch that was stolen from him a year ago. The watch has just been returned by the pastor of St. Mary's church, Father Duggan. The Rev. Father Vanuta, pastor of St. Joseph's church, Jersey City Heights, was lately confined to his house for several weeks by illness. By the advice of his physicians he was removed to the nospital in charge of the Sisters of Charity in Paterson.

nospital in charge of the Sisters of Charity in Paterson.

The parish of St. Patrick's church, Newburg.
N. Y., has been divided, and Rev. Father Phelan, formerly of Port Ewen, has been appointed pastor of the new parish. A fine property on South street, in one of the best quarters of the city, has just been purchased for \$20,000, and the erection of a church edifice will soon be commenced.

The Forty Hours' Devotion was celebrated in St. Mary's church, Jersey City, commencing on Sunday last and ending with great solemnity on Tuesday. It was celebrated during the previous week at St. Peter's church, in the same city.

The German Catholics of Jersey City are preparing a grand entertainment to take place on Easter Monday, at Kepier Hall, in aid of the Benedictine Sisters, who have charge of the parochial school.

actions. As the meeting of the Catholic Union of New Jersey, in Newark, on Wednesday, a resolution was passed in favor of the bill incorporating the Roman Catholic Protectory of that State. The Legislature have stricken out that portion of the bill granting State aid, and have also limited its operations to the children of Roman Catholics, so that the bill is no longer objectionable.

EFISCOPALIAN.

Ten dioceses, through their Standing Committees, have voted against the confirmation of Dr. DeKoven as Bishop of lillinois. Seven have voted for him.

for him.

At a meeting of the vestry of St. Clement's church, Philadeiphia, held last week, the Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D., of Plattaburg, diocese of Albany, was elected rector, to full the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Rev. Theodore

Rick, with two ether exceptions, in the which Miami Association.

Rev. B. B. Gibbs, late of Spencer, Tioga county, N. Y., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the church to Morrisania, and has entered on his abors there.

A Ladies' Relief Society has been established in

Connection with the Baptist church at Union Hill, N. J., and forty-two of the sufferers by the late fire have been relieved thereby.

The Rev. Brooks Hereford, of England, one of the most provided the sufference of the sufferenc

The Rev. Brooks Herelord, of England, one of the most prominent "Liberal Corsulas" in that country, will succeed the Rev. Robert Laird Collyer in the pastorate of the Church of the Messiah, at Chicago.

The Moravians in the United States, according to their latest statistics (1874), number altogether 15,390. They have 75 churches and 8,705 communicants, an increase of 400 during the year.

An example of Self-sagrifice worthy of record has taken place in Brooklyn. A heavy debt rests upon Dr. Carroll's Reformed church, on Bedford avenue. He has relinguished his year's salary (6,000) toward its inquidation. avenue. He has relinquished his year's salary (6,000) toward its liquidation. A special session of the Chassis of Newark was held in the Second Reformed church on Wednes-

heid in the Second Reformed Cutted of Wednesday.

The pastoral relations between the Rev. Oscar Gesner and the Reformed Church of Sweden have been dissolved by request.

A classical convention will be held at the Reformed church in Beileville, N. J., on the 1stn inst. During the past six months no lewer than eight pastors have dissolved their relations with their churches in Jersey City and West Heboken, either by expulsion or resignation.

THE VARLEY REVIVAL.

Mr. Henry Variey, whom Mr. Spurgeon calls the greatest lay preacher of the age, has been especially successful in his work in the upper end of the city. He held services in the Church of the Die ciples on Sunday, Thursday and Friday, and the cipies on Sanday. Thursday and Friday, and the crowds that filled the capacious edince attested the general interest jet in this movement. The Rev. Mr. He worth proposes to continue the work by folding meetings for prayer and inquiry every day this week, at eight o'clock in the morning and at the same hour in the evening.

MODERN SPIRITUALISM.

HOLMES' KATIE KING-A SPIRIT CAUGHT-"MATERIALIZATION," OR THEIR LAST SEANCE IN BLISSFIELD. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Having recently received many inquiries relative to the Holmes' Katle King-materializaaffair, as played in our village in the months of August and September, 1874, I send you these lines, believing that many of your readers are still interested in the matter. I have noticed to some inte papers that there are still some writers who are estensiby "seeking after truth" in this direc tion, and some have manifested their belief that that portion of evidence which conflicts with their opinion "is pure fiction," Hence, in view of the above, should any "doubting Thomas" wish for

the proof of the following narrative it will be g adiv furnished by the writer upon application. A telegram was sent, dated Blissfield, Mich., August 14, 1874:To Wr. First Wairs, Philadelphia;NELSON HOLMES. A reply was received by Mr. Holmes the same

John Dowling will preach in the evening.

Mr. E. V. Wilson will taik about Spiritualism in Armory Hall, Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, this morning and evening.

"Clivilization in its Relation to Christianity" will be considered in St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal church this evening by the Rev. P. B. Morgao.

The Rev. E. C. Sweetzer will speak about the essence and importance of Universalism this morning, and about Christ's temptation to cast day stating that she would come. In due time a

Holmes and wife nearly every night, and a whole month of great excitement followed, and the Holmeses and Katie King were (next to the weather) the object of conversation in all this secseives for admittance to their s'ances than could be accommodated, and the small fee of seventy five cents seemed to be of no account as compared with the amount of spiritual strength received. It was not till September 22 that Mrs. B. and myself were able to gain admittance. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes were friendly (they had been at my store several times to make purchases), and at once led us into the cabinet. It was a black walnut partition across one corner of the room, covering a bedroom door. This door was boarded over, and apparently the bedroom was inaccessible. Yet attention was rather hurriedly called from one point to another, and points of greatest strength had the greater notice; for instance, great spikes were partly driven in, and Mr. Holmes pounded on them with a big hammer to show us how strong the fastenings were. I called Mr. Holmes' attention to a black curtain against the wall, inside the cabinet and facing the audience, and asked him its use. He said it was "nece sary te have the cabinet dark to enable Katle to materialize." selves for admittance to their seances than could

Ten discoses, through their standing Committee, have voted against the contramation of Direct Property of the Castaline Committee, have voted against the contramation of Direct Property of the Castaline Cas A few of our neighbors were present, and quite

as far as she could by settling upon her feet, when I observed that the beit did not go down any further, and then she began to enfold herself in the blanker, which, being done, the "disappearance" was complete, and whispers expressive of awe and wonder could be heard. The "reappearance," and with a sudden spring I caught her firmly in my arms, just as she was hear an erect position. At that instant the light was ollown out by Mr. Gilbert, who had it in charge. I sprang backward two or three steps, and some one grappled me from behind my back, taking hold of my shoulders. My lett foot was pulled out from under me, and the strong, wiry woman in my arms twisted away. I disengaged myself and was standing on the front stoop when Mr. Miller relit the light. No further investigation was made. And this was the last scance of the Holmeses in Blissfield, Mich. F. H. BROWN.

BLISSPIELD, Mich., March 9, 1875.

GRACE GREENWOOD DEFENDS THE MEDIUMS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

In a late Sunday's issue I noticed an ably written article on "Modern Spiritualism," in which appears the following challenge :-

pears the following challenge:

If Mr. Slade will permit me to take at ordinary double state to his house, place a piece of pencil in it and put it on the table—he may put his singers on it for the sake of the magnetism or do anything except put it under the table, where I can't see it—and will then cause to be made thereon a single mark three incaes long, or to be written a single word, I will take back every aspersion I have cast on him and publicly acknowledge my error. So sure am I that this cau't be done that I will make him a present of \$50 to accomplish such a result and acknowledge that I have been mistaken in him. Now, I have no special interest in the matter in

dispute, but I like to see justice done and Christian charity extended even to ministers and mediums, and so am moved to state that during a sitting at Dr. Slade's last spring I had this very test several times repeated. In fact, there was no writing for me "under the table." All was done on the table, in broad daylight, under my eye and under my nand. At one time I placed in the double state two closely folded notes sent to me to be used as tests, of the contents of which I knew nothing nor did I know the names of the persons or intelligences to whom they were addressed. These two notes were immediately and correctly answered on the slate with the right signatures, as I ascertained on uniolding and reading them. The medium, by the way, had not even touched these notes; his hand during the mysterious writing had rested lightly on the slate, which I grasped tightly while listening intently to the scratching of the tiny bit of pencil within.

As for the other lamous mediums, Messrs, Foster and Mansfield, I will not say that they never cheat in their business, after the manner of business men, but I will say that they have not cheated me; perhaps because, though wary and watchill, I did not set out to cheat them. Test questions, carefully prepared beforehand and not written on thin paper, and not unfolded, have been satisfactorily answered by or through them; and such facts are of more account to me than the startling phenomens of raps, furniture moving and the grasp of invisible hands. I do not pretend to be an investigator of Spiritualism. I have given to the matter very little time. Almost all the opportunities I have had for witnessing its siringe manifestations have been accidenta; but I know what I have seen and hear a and left. I have here given a lattle of my own experience, and, as grand old Horace Greeley once said, "I propose to stand by It." test several times repeated. In fact, there was

by it."
In the desire which "Inquirer" expresses to believe in spiritualism, he is, doubtiess, honest, but he is perhaps unfortunate in a peculiar physical organization, which renders it impossible for him to obtain the results which he has sought, but despairs of, and so doubts that such things

but despairs oi, and so doubts that shen things can be.

Of a large household in this city only one member is so charged with electricity this severe weather that he can light the gas with the tip of his linger. All the others have tried in vain, but they do not doubt his exceptional and "matchless" power of ignition. "Seeing is believing."

We must accept most of the marvels of science—countless geographical discoveries, the very vital truths of our religion, on the testimony of others. And in spite of your correspondent's earnest assertion his "laith" is in a thousand matters founded on some "other man's statement."

GRACE GREENWOOD.

## WATER SUPPLY.

Characteristics and Dangers of Our Drinking Fluid.

ORGANIC IMPURITIES

The District from Which the Croton is Collected and in Which It Is Stored.

WATER IN OTHER CITIES.

Suggestions from Practical Men on Purification of Water for Domestic Use.

General Egbers L. Viele will publish in the Sanstarium for April 18 an exhaustive article on the "Water Supply of Towns and Cities." The proofs having been kindly placed at the disposal of the HERALD, his argument is presented below as of deep interest to the public in connection with the pending discussion on the sanitary qualities of our Croton, which just now comes to our tables tinged with green, if not objectionably contaminated :-

As the health of all communities depends largely upon the purity of the water with which they are supplied, and as the thress of water for domestic use diminishes in a direct proportion to the amount of organic matter that is present in solution or otherwise, it becomes a subject of the deepest importance. In a sanitary point of the deepest importance in the point of the deepest importance in the point of the deepest importance in the deep sanitary of the deep sanitary in the deep sanitary

duct is 115,000,000 gailons, while the daily con-sumption has been 104,000,000 gailons. These data are cited to show the manner in which large bodies of water are accumulated and distributed, and the description will serve as an illustration of all water works of the same general character of

and the description will serve as an illustration of all water works of the Same general character of construction.

DANGERS.

It is very evident that a large amount of circumspection, not only in the original plans, but in their daily conduct and supervision, is necessary to insure a freedom from impurity and contamination. In the first place, the geological characteristics of the country from which the supply is drawn as an important element to be considered. Water derived from certain formations is almost sure to prove destructive to health, either by reason of an excess of mineral ingredients in solution, which act injuriously upon the system, or in consequence of geological laults and fissures affording passages through which, by inflitration, contamination may be conveyed for long distances. It has been asserted that choicra was transmitted through a large section of the West from the contaminated water which penetrated the fissures of the limestone formation, descending by the force of gravity to the lowest levels, and impregnating the drinking water derived through the strainfications of this rock. Leaving out the geological considerations, and supposing that by means of carein analysis, the chemical character of the minerals in solution has been determined beyond doubt to be free from objection, we have yet the most important question of all to be decided, and that is the result of a rigid microscopic examination. While this is the real pivot upon which the question of pure water turns, it has been in a large neasure overlooked, if first absolutely ignored, in the descensions which have arisen out of this subject.

nored, in the discussions which have arisen out of this subject.

Analytical chemists, both in this country and in Europe, have asserted that the oxidizing process to which organic matter is subjected in running water is such as to insure a thorough purification; but the theory is based entirely upon the effect which oxygen has upon decomposing organic matter, and is entirely interential in its character. but the theory is based entirely upon the effect which oxygen has upon decomposing organic matter, and is entirely inferential in its character. It cannot surely be maintained that oxygen is destructive in itself of all animal or vegetable germs. If it were so oxygen, instead of being the great element of life, would be the chief agent of death. All organic matter is out the development of germs, and as infusorial germ which may be in a periectly healthy and harmless state at certain temperatures becomes diseased and destructive of sealth at a higher degree of temperature. It was remarked by a distinguished American scientist, Professor A. A. Hayes, of Boston, who was in London in 1858, when the Thames River became such a scourge as to fill the whole city with alarm and consternation, that the cause of the calamity was really due to the sudden rise in temperature which took place in the waters of the river; in fact, that an increase of deg. Fahrenheit caused a wholesale destruction of germs and a consequent putrescence productive of widespread disease. This element of temperature must be considered always in connection with the accumulation of water in storage reservoirs, derived largely from the draitings of open farming country and incipient villages, is necessarily mixed with leaves, droppings of antimits and organic importies. In this condition it is exposed, especially in the hot weather of midsummer, to the direct action of solar light and heat. It is during this season of the year that the rapid development of animal and vegetable organisms takes place from spores conveyed into the water from the atmosphere and the castro, to live, propagate, die and become putrescent. The constant recurrence of these conditions, more particularly in water which renders the water unsuited for human consumption. Even animals adder from drinking water of this character. Some larval forms, living in water, have to pass through the stomach of animals before they are known to affect human beings. The animals effect from drink

fish.

UNDER THE GLASS.

It is utterly wrong to suppose, as has been stated, that a dilution of twenty parts of pure

water, even after running together for some distance, will render contaminated water it for dieteits use. A muon larger dilution than this has been known to produce cholera and typhold fever. Indeed, the raliscy of such an assertion becomes apparent when it is remembered that the one hundred thousandts part of yeast, a minute fungus, which the microscope shows to consist of myriads of living cells or vestices, when added to a vat of sweet wort, with a marvellous rapidity of growil, converts the whole of it into an anticology of the converts the whole of it into an into the blood circulation through drinking water are sometimes of the right moment putrefaction sets in, followed by animal organisms that change it into vinegar. The effects of lungus conveyed into the blood circulation through drinking water are sometimes of the most startling and distressing nature. The fungus foot dessee of India, which is irequently followed by the loss of feet and hands, is due to this cause.

The Damascus sore, a disease that has spread all over the East, is due to a minute vegetable cell that grows with wonderful rapidity, destroying the skin, and ultimately thing the patient. Some of the smaller animalcules found in water are not more than the thirty thousands hard of an inch in size, and yet one microscopic entosca which finds its way into the blood will multiply there in thousands. Heave Holey the set of the walle of the microscope must be fully understood and appreciated in connection with water supplies. Without underrating the importance of chemical snalysis it is nevertheless certain that it is not safe to rely upon it alone. The septic poison of water is undouted. Heave simple analysis fails to reach the difficulty.

This brinking and have been compelled to abandon entirely the use of the water of rivers for domestic purposes. This has been in consequence of the well another branch of this subject which is entitled to grave consideration. It is well known that within the last levy ears many large provincial towns and

irce from the possible contamination of organic matter, would entitle it to a preference over any other.

The condition of the water even now distributed in some cities of the United states, to the manifest injury of general heaith, demands a careful examination of this question. Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, is a notable instance. The drinking water of this place is politiced by the sewage of several large towns, and it the use of this contaminated water is persisted in, the population will some day be decimated by a fearful pestilence. Even now it is a dangerous locality for residence. Even now it is a dangerous locality for residence. It is necessary that we should look at it from the broadest point of view. We build thousands of miles of railway, whereby all the States of the Rejublic are locked in one vast from chain of mutual interests and mutual benefits. We construct, with the aid of the public money of the Commonwealth, hundreds of miles of canal, for the development of commodities, is it not much more imperative that, in the interests of the public nealth—in the preservation of life that must scherwise be sacrificed—plans for the supply of water, pure and undeflied, should be devised and executed on a scale which would embrace large sections of territory, supplying small hamlers, growing towns and incipient villages, as well as large cities, in its extended course, oringing to thousands of homes its abundant blessings? That in connection therewith grand cloacer should be constructed like those of old Rome in its glory, which would be equally effective in removing from whole lines of villages, in its descent to the sea, all the impurities that now endanger nealth and life? Surely nothing that we can do for the luture is more imperiously demanded than comprehensive plans for preserving the health of the generations which are to follow us. Salus populi est suprema lex.

A PRACTICAL FILTER BROOKLYN, March 13, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-One of your numerous correspondents proposes filtration through animal charcoal for purifying the Croton water. Theoretically this looks well, practically it is an impossibility. The coal would get sur-charged with fetid and decomposing matter in danger. I propose simply to use iron flings, wire and clippings for filtration, to represent an iron and clippings for filtration, to represent an iron sponge (sponge iron). The organic matter would be decomposed; the amonice would be changed into a nitrous weld by contact with the iron; this acid set iree would destroy any organic impurity left, and the water would be pure and wholesome. The iron rust forming by oxidation is not injurious to health, and the remedy is cheap and effective; and all that is needed is a periodical replacement of clean iron cuttings, flings, wire, sheet iron in strips, in fact, of a material which can be had for little or nothing.

As Futton STREET, Brooklyn.

48 PULTON STREET, Brooklyn.

COMMON SENSE VIEWS ON WATER AND SEWAGE. NEW YORK, March 12, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In relation to "the water we drink" and the poisonous sewer gases we inhale, our luminous savans confound the common comprehension with statements of "solids contained in one callon of Croton water." and also of the names of the poisonous gases escaping from the sewers. They would, at least, earn the thanks of the public as would, at least, earn the thanks of the public as well as their salary if they would pronose a remedy or partial cure for the defects; but I presume they are not paid for instructing the public. Common sense says do not draw to the dregs on the resources of the Croton water. And for the poisonous sewer gases put all house and street sewers in connection with some draft shaft, chimney or flue.

EXPERIENCE.

ANOTHER FAIR SMUGGLER.

SUCCESSOR TO MLLE. JOVIN-CONTRARAND BABY CLOTHES-CHANGES IN THE SEIZURE

There was something of a sensation at the Cusom House yesterday in the seizure of a large foreign trunk, the avowed property of Mme. Gradot, a fashionable modiste, whose establishment is on the south side of Union square, in this city. The fair French woman accompanied the sus-picious baggags on the steamer Ville de Paris, bas special agent Klipck had reasons to suppose that the trunk was full of contraband clothing, and as no declaration had been made according to law the customs officer seized it, and the revelations of its contraband-character were made apparent by the subsequent examination of it. Among other things it contained seventy-lix embroidered chemisettes, twelve skirts, with most of the same elegantly emproidered; twenty-four pieces of chemise fronts, sixty-seven embroidered waists. thirty pairs of embroidered cuffs, forty-eight pairs of childrens' drawers of the most costly descrip-

thirty pairs of embroidered cufs, forty-eight pairs of childrens' drawers of the most costly description, forty-two embroidered chemises, six incochemiseties, twelve pieces of superb lace, twelve pieces of embroidered handker-chiefs, twenty-six pieces of embroidered handker-chiefs, twenty-six pieces of embroidered mustin for inserting, &c., with a large quantity of waite and Lisle thread ladies' hose, some remnants of black sink, &c.

Some siea may be gained from this enumeration of the contents of the precions trunk. The lady seemed to be preparing or providing for a large family, and one which should be enwrapped in all the luxurious embroideries of Paris and the soft labrics of the lindles. It seems curious that, with the example of the unfortunate Mile. Jovin before their eyes the fair smugglers should still be willing to risk their goods as well as reputation in defrauding the revenue.

CHANGES IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

The equalization of the different departments of the Custom House, as well as the reorganization, goes steadily on. Yestercay General Nichols, the popular head of the Scizure Bareau, was promoted to be a Deputy Surveyor, an appoinment which must give universal satisfaction in view of the character and services of that gentleman. His successor, Colonel Triechel, is transferred from the Warehouse Department, which is considered a promotion. The latter gentleman is vice President of the Army and Navy Club, and the appointment is beneved to be an emineatif